FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 171

4 September 1985

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

NATO Member-States Begin Military Maneuvers CC 1
'Ocean Safari-85' CC 1
'Botany Bay' Maneuvers CC 1
PRAVDA on 'Ocean Safari-85' CC 1
[Orekhov, 1 Sep]
Commentary on NATO Maneuvers CC 2
[Orekhov in PRAVDA 24 Aug]
NATO Exercises 'Provocation' CC 3
PRAVDA Assails NATO Psychological Warfare CC 4
[23 Aug]

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Senate Group Arrives, Meets Gorbachev, Others A 1
Visits Ukrainian Supreme Soviet A 1
Meets With Voss A 1
Gorbachev Discusses Relations A 2
[PRAVDA 4 Sep]
Trade Official Talks A 4
Delegation Departs A 4
Reaction to Gorbachev TIME Interview Noted A 4
Speakes Statement A 4
U.S. Defense Center Head Cited A 5
[Dunayev]
PRAVDA Summary [3 Sep] A 5
Druzhinin Commentary A 7
Shishlin Views Upcoming Reagan-Gorbachev Summit A 8
TASS Notes Completion of U.S. Shuttle Flight A 9

CHINA

Aliyev Attends Reception Given by PRC Ambassador B 1
Arkhipov Meets Visiting PRC Trade Official B 1
USSR-PRC Trade Agreement Signed B 1

SOUTH ASIA

Soviet, Afghan Troops Fighting Near Pakistan [London] D 1
DRA Protests Pakistani Border Violation D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Sokolov Greets Counterpart on SRV Anniversary [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 1 Sep] E 1
USSR Leadership Congratulates SRV on Independence Day [PRAVDA 2 Sep] E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Kuznetsov Presents Award to CSSR's Chnoupek [Prague] F 1
Shevardnadze Meets Chnoupek F 1
Moscow Meeting Marks Slovak Rising Jubilee [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Aug] F 1
CSSR Embassy Reception [KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 30 Aug] F 2
Zimyanin Receives Hungarian Party Delegation [PRAVDA 1 Sep] F 2
New Book Claims U.S. 'Interference' in Poland F 2

WESTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev, PCF's Marchais Issue Joint Communique G 1
SPD Urges FRG to Demand Serious U.S.-USSR Talks G 6
Austrian Communist Leader Stresses SDI Opposition G 6

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Arkhipov Meets Mugabe on Stopover From Pyongyang J 1
Soviet Views on Apartheid Detailed for UN Officer [PRAVDA 1 Sep] J 1

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

U.S. Approves Humanitarian Aid for Contras K 1

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Gorbachev Departs for Visit to Tyumen Oblast R 1
Arkhipov Opens Industrial Exhibition R 1
Yeltsin, Baybakov at Industry Workers' Meeting R 1
Supreme Soviet Commissions Discuss Labor Needs R 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

New Super Computer Announced; Exports Reported U 1
Cosmos-1669 Satellite Completes Refueling Mission U 1
RSFSR Minister Explains River Diversion Project U 2
[Loginov in TRUD 29 Aug]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Marshal Kulikov Writes V-J Day Article V 1
[IZVESTIYA 3 Sep]
Lizichev Addresses Moscow V-J Day Meeting V 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Sep]
Sokolov, Lizichev Address Army Political Meeting V 7
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Aug]

NATO MEMBER-STATES BEGIN MILITARY MANEUVERS

'Ocean Safari-85'

LD302240 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The biggest naval maneuvers in NATO's history, code-named "Ocean Safari-85," have begun in the North Atlantic in the vicinity of the American city of Boston. About 200 warships belonging to 10 countries in the North Atlantic bloc are involved. The scenario provides for the movement of NATO naval formations across the Atlantic Ocean to Europe to conduct combat operations there.

'Botany Bay' Maneuvers

LD030517 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0104 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Naval and Air Forces of the United States, the FRG, Denmark, and the Netherlands are taking part in the latest NATO military demonstration, maneuvers code-named "Botany Bay" which have begun in the North Sea. The aim of the maneuvers is to work out coordination between various subunits of the naval and air forces on the bloc's northern flank.

PRAVDA On 'Ocean Safari-85'

PM031403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous 'Hunt' in the Atlantic"]

[Text] On 28 August the radio station at the U.S. naval base at Norfolk, on the eastern seaboard of the United States, transmitted a coded order from Admiral McDonald, supreme commander of the NATO joint Armed Forces in the Atlantic. This order put around 200 warships, several dozen merchant ships, and around 300 warplanes and helicopters belonging to the NATO bloc countries into action. Ships sailed for the open sea from U.S. bases on the Atlantic seaboard and naval convoys set their combat course for the English Channel and the Norwegian Sea. The naval maneuvers code-named "Ocean Safari-85" had begun.

"Ocean Hunt-85" -- that is the translation of the name of the exercises -- are the largest naval maneuvers in the entire history of NATO, according to bloc spokesmen. Ships and subunits from the naval forces of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the FRG, Norway, the Netherlands, Portugal, the United States, and Britain are taking part in them. Naval forces from France, which is not part of the NATO military organization, are also among the participants. The main role during the exercises is being played by U.S. ships -- the nuclear aircraft carrier Eisenhower, the battleship Iowa, and the aircraft carriers America and Saratoga.

The "show of force and allied unity," as NATO command spokesmen in Brussels described the exercises that have begun, is clearly provocative in nature. What price, for instance, their statement that the "Atlantic Ocean is of vital importance for the Western world and the aim of these maneuvers is to prove that NATO is capable of ensuring safe navigation in Atlantic waters." Nobody doubts that the Atlantic is important to the West and, incidentally, to the rest of the world. As for the safety of navigation in the region, nobody is infringing upon it and nobody threatens it, apart from NATO itself, whose current maneuvers are an obvious threat to shipping in the regions where they are being held. After all, according to bloc figures, there are more than 3,000 merchant ships in the Atlantic every day. And, as is well known, no major NATO maneuvers have hitherto passed without casualties and material damage.

As for the damage that the maneuvers are doing to the cause of peace and security, it is hard to measure. They are striking against international trust and people's aspiration to live in peace, tranquillity, and security.

"Ocean Hunt 85" reaffirms that the aggressive nature of NATO and its militarist goals have not altered one iota. And that is why it is necessary to increase the people's vigilance and attentively monitor the schemes of those fond of international provocations and adventures.

Commentary on NATO Maneuvers

PM031315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Boris Orekhov "Commentator's Column": "Source of Tension"]

[Text] According to the proverb, fall is the time when farmers count their chicks. In the North Atlantic military bloc this time of year has been devoted for many years now to other work, during which the only things counted are the numbers of officers and men, tanks, guns, and warships taking part in maneuvers and the number of shells fired.

This year the maneuvers will have a large number of participants -- over 100,000. And the territory on which the maneuvers, traditionally known as "Autumn Forge," will be held stretches from Norway to Turkey. It is planned to hold an entire series of military exercises, over 20, within the "Autumn Forge" framework. The ground forces' war games, which are central in terms of significance and scale, will be held in the FRG on Lueneburg heath, between the Elbe and the Weser rivers. Lueneburg heath, a considerable part of which was declared a nature reserve 75 years ago, will resound to the roar of engines in September: Tank divisions from the United States, the FRG, Britain, and the Netherlands will be taking part in the "Trutzige Sachsen" maneuvers being held there.

The present "Autumn Forge" series is the 11th since 1975. Each time these war games cause considerable material damage to the European countries and result in human casualties.

This fall, "Autumn Forge" almost coincides with other NATO exercises -- the naval maneuvers designated "Ocean Safari-85." As U.S. Admiral W. McDonald, supreme commander in chief of NATO's allied Armed Forces in the Atlantic, has announced, 160 warships from 10 NATO countries will be taking part in them, including 28 U.S. Naval ships.

The upcoming NATO "show of strength" -- it is hard to qualify it as anything else -- is justly causing grave public alarm, primarily in Europe. Its provocative character is clear even if only because the "Autumn Forge' maneuvers are being held in the immediate vicinity of the socialist community countries' borders. Such actions by the North Atlantic bloc directly conflict with the European peoples' desire for peace and security. They in no way help to strengthen the climate of confidence in Europe and throughout the world, particularly against the background of the success of the recent Helsinki meeting devoted to the 10th anniversary of the signing of the all-European CSCE FInal Act.

The existence, activity, and aggressive character of the North Atlantic bloc remain a serious source of tension in the world. The approaching NATO maneuvers are simply confirmation of that.

NATO Exercises 'Provocation'

LD310923 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Excerpts] Our political observer Konstantin Sorokin assesses Britain's participation in NATO's naval exercises in the North Atlantic. This is what he writes:

While British farmers complain that the endless rain is dashing their hopes of record harvests the NATO brass couldn't care less about the weather. They are determined that, good or bad weather, Western Europe is this autumn to be turned into a huge military drill ground.

In the past such exercises began on land. This time the firing began at sea and earlier than usual, but then this is a change of little consequence. The main thing is that the idea behind the NATO games remains the same -- the bloc is rehearsing aggression. Even in the first phase of the exercises, now nearing completion in the North Atlantic, the NATO partners have overstepped previous boundaries.

To begin with, out of the vast expanses of water available for the exercises, they have chosen an area directly adjacent to the borders of the Soviet Union. This is bound to invite parallels. Making overflights on another nation's air borders, or patrolling its sea borders, is contrary to international practice. This being so, the present NATO actions can only be described as a large-scale provocation. Quite a number of naval vessels and aircraft are taking part in such overflights and patrolling. NATO has this time assembled the biggest military force in its history at the Soviet Union's northern borders -- upwards of 150 naval vessels and hundreds of planes. As usual, this demonstration of NATO strength has been accompanied by statements profession that this is needed to repulse, contain, and balance the other side's forces.

But consider the forces moved to the North Atlantic. First of all there are four aircraft carriers, one of them British. It is common knowledge that vessels of this class are used only for offensive, aggressive operations. One of the American vessels in the North Atlantic is the battleship Iowa, the twin of the New Jersey which shelled civilian neighborhoods in Beirut. Of course conditions in Europe are different, and accordingly the Iowa is more heavily armed: It carries 32 nuclear tipped cruise missiles. The carriers with nuclear armed attack planes on board, the battleship armed with cruise missiles and Marines armed with tactical nuclear weapons are all forces assigned by the Pentagon to what it terms limited wars. Well, there is no denying that it is being consistent. First Pershings and cruise missiles with talk about a preemptive nuclear strike and a possible limited nuclear exchange in Europe, and now maneuvers involving the very forces that would be used in such a limited war.

Clearly these are links in a single chain. But as provocative as the NATO exercises in the North Atlantic are in military terms, politically they are no less provocative. Washington has long adopted the practice of souring the situation in the world on the eve of, or during, important events. It is therefore hardly surprising that the start of exercises coincided with the opening of the third conference to review the operation of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, at which Washington has been strongly criticized for escalating the nuclear arms race. And coming up soon is the jubilee 40th session of the United Nations General Assembly, the resumption of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the complex of nuclear and space arms, and President Ronald Reagan's meeting with the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. Clearly there are some in Washington who would not like these meetings to result in a step backwards away from the brink of a military conflict. Evidently this would be equally distasteful to those of America's allies who took an active part in the exercises. But it has to be borne in mind that the alternative to a reduction of military and political tension is an increased probability of a military conflict, and that would scarcely be like the Falklands campaign.

PRAVDA ASSAILS NATO PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE

PM281126 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[V. Gan article: "Disseminators of Poison"]

[Text] There were no fanfares to launch this event. At a routine press conference a U.S. State Department spokesman described it in just three general sentences which did not say much. Having reported the opening of a "NATO information mission" in Washington, he announced that the relevant agreement on its opening had been reached between the U.S. foreign policy department and the Atlantic council. "This agency," the State Department spokesman explained, "will implement various programs aimed at offering the public information about NATO and will devote its main attention to questions of importance for the security of the United States, Canada, and Europe."

Meanwhile this event, no matter how much U.S. officials may try to describe it as low-key or routine, is highly remarkable and symptomatic if examined in the context of the frenzied "psychological warfare" conducted by the incumbent U.S. Administration against the socialist community countries and primarily the Soviet Union. It really is a matter of warfare, because its ideologists themselves use exclusively military terminology -- "offensive," "defense," "breakthrough," and so on -- when formulating their objectives and tasks.

The latest steps along this "front," including the establishment of a branch of NATO's propaganda service on the other side of the ocean, force the conclusion that it is a question of further stepping up ideological subversion, which Washington accepts as normal in its relations with those whom it describes collectively as "the forces of evil" in its absurd and brazen claims to total license. There is more than enough evidence of the stepping up of propaganda and subversive activity, and furthermore the evidence is material, so to speak.

The latest personnel shakeup in the USIA, whose task, as its director C. Wick publicly proclaims, is "to wage war against the Russians," was effected, as people say, on the move. M. Stone, editor of the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which is a magazine close to the Pentagon, and a man whose reactionary views have been applauded on many occasions by the White House, was appointed its deputy director. The administration is implementing at an increasingly rapid pace an unprecedently large program aimed at expanding the technical base of the subversive "Voice of America," with a price tag in excess of 1 billion dollars. The construction of powerful new transmitters has started near the borders of socialist states, and the "language range" of radio programs is being expanded from 42 to 60. A new slanderous "voice" beamed by U.S. special services against Cuba recently "came through" from the State of Florida.

In parallel with reinforcing the "official U.S. propaganda" organs, which include the USIA, work is constantly being done to enhance the efficiency of "black" propaganda organs -- the radio stations "Liberty" and "Free Europe" belonging to the CIA. Their staff, consisting of some 1,800 carefully selected "experts" from among U.S. intelligence agents, former Nazis, and also anti-Soviet emigre riffraff, has received reinforcements. The Washington branches of these radio stations have been considerably expanded, they have opened sections in Islamabad and Hong Kong, and there has been substantial reequipping and modernizing most transmitters (they number 46 in total), the main ones of which are situated in the FRG, Portugal, and Spain.

In view of all this, the stepping up of anti-Soviet and anticommunist propaganda -- which, according to a public statement by the White House chief, is his most important "foreign policy initiative" -- must in no way be perceived in isolation from the long-established international machinery of "psychological warfare" set up by the United States and other imperialist states. Thus the opening of the "NATO information mission" in Washington attracts attention because it marks the start of a new maneuver in the offensive by the West's subversive propaganda organs against the socialist countries.

The Atlantic press casts light on this aspect of "allied activity" only briefly and on rare occasions, for fully understandable reasons. It is, however, no secret that the basic directions of propaganda operations in "psychological warfare" are regularly coordinated and agreed upon between the USIA and the corresponding services of NATO and also of Israel and other states that are "friendly" to the United States. Furthermore, and in addition to the cooperation of purely propaganda services, close coordination has been established directly within the framework of the North Atlantic alliance's military structure, with propaganda specialists from the Pentagon and the allies' military departments represented in its information apparatus. Intelligence organizations in NATO countries and numerous anticommunist "scientific" centers, whose task includes the supply of material for subversive propaganda operators, are also closely involved with it.

All these are the nuts and bolts of the North Atlantic alliance's powerful subversive machinery engaged in organizing ideological attacks against the USSR and the other socialist states. Familiarization with documents directly referring to NATO's propaganda activity leaves no doubt that far greater agreement exists between the allies on this than on any other question. The Washington-proclaimed principle to "attempt to destabilize the Soviet Union and its allies and to encourage discord between their peoples and governments" is fully in line with the bloc's philosophy regardless of differences in the approach of individual partners toward relations with the USSR.

The public declarations by officials from NATO institutions are not short on hypocritical camouflage when dealing with propaganda objectives. They argue about "ensuring freedom from external aggression and external political pressure," about "strengthening the principles of democracy, respect for human rights, justice, and social progress," about their "commitment to broadcast accurate information on political and military events in East and West and their influence on progress in the cause of real detente." But a closer look reveals that all this emotionalism boils down to vulgar attempts to achieve the "erosion" and "loosening" of socialism and its degeneration. It is, therefore, not surprising that the unity of objectives in NATO's subversive activity is accompanied, naturally, by coincidence in propaganda subjects, all of them fueled by the very same anti-Sovietism. False and slanderous "arguments" and crude insinuations are backed up by distorted and misrepresented facts, and frequently by downright fabrications. How can we fail to recall at this point Hitler's General Gehlen who, years before the present orchestrators of "psychological warfare," formulated its essence in a manner that was as figurative as it was disgusting. "A pinch of potassium cyanide dropped in a well," Gehlen argued, "can poison the entire population of a village. A well-produced lie broadcast on the radio can poison millions."

They are not just trying to poison the peoples in the socialist countries themselves. The population of Third World states is also treated to large doses of "well-produced lies," with anti-Sovietism and anticommunism thus being implanted in these states. Furthermore, according to NATO studies, increasing significance has been attached recently to this direction of propaganda, which can be explained, on the one hand, by the growth of national liberation movements and, on the other hand, by the intensifying expansionist ambitions of imperialism, which is dreaming of securing for itself permanent access to raw material sources.

In other words, the "agenda" of the masters of ideological subversion is so impressive that it demands increasingly close coordination of propaganda efforts. The new "NATO information mission" in Washington is meant to further this very objective.

But not just this objective alone. Without any risk of being mistaken, it is possible to state that this mission will be assigned a double load. In addition to its main "functions" it will, of course, have to do work on the strictly "domestic front."

Soon after the announcement of the opening of the "NATO information mission" in Washington, the VOA leadership announced plans to resume -- after a 30-year break -- direct broadcasting to West European countries. The reasons behind this decision are obvious, and no one really makes any secret of them. Administration spokesmen, as THE WASHINGTON POST wrote, are increasingly concerned because U.S. positions are not "properly" perceived abroad, primarily in West Europe. Alarm in the White House, the newspaper wrote, is caused particularly by the difficulties in "obtaining understanding of U.S. views and positions on such problems as the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles on the European Continent and the so-called 'star wars' program." In fact, the French newspaper LIBERATION remarked, "Europe is not showing a readiness to fall asleep while listening to Reagan's fairytales."

Such opinions and assessments can hardly be considered exaggerated. The successive flying visits to West Europe by high-ranking emissaries of the Washington administration invariably show that America's allies nurture serious doubts about the United States' imperial course in the international arena, be it in the military-diplomatic or the trade and economic spheres. And since the attempts to entangle the allies in the lasso of vassal-like subordination are misfiring, the U.S. Administration's current concern with the problem of "Western cohesion" is not surprising.

It is for the sake of this "cohesion" that people on the banks of the Potomac are grasping at any means, including the tested means of whipping up "psychological warfare" against the USSR and the other socialist countries. The calculations are simple and are dictated by the very same moldy stereotypes which were in great fashion during the dark times of the "cold war." By mobilizing its allies to struggle against "the common enemy" Washington hopes to subordinate them to its own plans and its own will regarding the entire range of foreign and military policy issues.

As far as the socialist world is concerned, the objectives of the transatlantic disseminators of ideological poison are unattainable. Their vain endeavors can be compared, in the words of the proverb, only to attempts to push a camel through the eye of a needle. But they are, alas, capable of poisoning the international situation even further. Something else is also clear: Confrontation, mass hysteria, and inexcusable interference in other people's affairs are contrary to the peoples' true interests. People need the joy of contact, mutual understanding, and good-neighborliness. No one has yet won any laurels through black intentions and black deeds. And the present-day preachers of international enmity will not win them either.

SENATE GROUP ARRIVES, MEETS GORBACHEV, OTHERS

Visits Ukrainian Supreme Soviet

LD311542 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Kiev, August 31 TASS -- A delegation of U.S. Senators led by Robert Byrd began its familiarization tour of the Soviet Union with a trip to the Ukraine.

The guests visited the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine. During the meeting there, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Yuriy Bakhtin informed the delegation about economic and social achievements of the republic. He stressed that in order to carry through economic development plans and improve the well-being of the people further the Soviet Union needed and was consistently working to improve the international climate and avert the threat of nuclear war.

The road to preserving peace lies through confidence building and expanded cooperation, Yuriy Bakhtin said. Unfortunately, cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States is limited artificially, and not through the fault of the Soviet Union.

Robert Byrd said that his colleagues and he found it gratifying to meet with Soviet people, to learn more about their life and everyday cares. The senator said that he was well aware of the tremendous manpower and material losses of the USSR in the Second World War during which the American people had been lucky not to experience the horrors and deprivations which the Soviet people had.

We, Robert Byrd said, should look not only into the past but also think of the future and do everything within our capabilities to prevent such sufferings from ever recurring, to protect our children and grandchildren from them.

The guest took note of the importance of contacts between the two countries and expressed the hope that the visit of the senators to the Soviet Union would create favorable prospects along the road.

The members of the delegation toured the city on the Dniepr, visiting the newly built neighborhoods and seeing the city's sights.

The U.S. senatros also visited the memorial at Babiy Yar, where fascists had executed more than 100,000 Soviet citizens, civilians and prisoners of war, in 1941-1943. Babiy Yar is not the only site of mass wartime executions in Kiev. The delegation also visited the Ukrainian State Museum of the History of the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945. During the tour of the museum the head of the American delegation said that the U.S.S.R. and the United States had fought fascism together during the war and that their present task was to spare no efforts to safeguard peace.

A dinner was given in honor of the American delegation on behalf of the Presiddium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine.

Meets With Voss

LD020954 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0907 GMT 2 Sep 85

["Guests From the United States" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place today in the Parliamentary Group of the USSR with a delegation of senators from the United States with Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic Party faction in the Senate, at its head.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of Soviet-American relations, as well as topical international problems, of mutual interst. The importance of such meetings, which make it possible to clarify each other's positions, facilitate the search for ways to normalize bilateral relations, develop mutually beneficial cooperation, and strengthen mutual understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries was noted.

Taking part in the conversation were Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and deputy chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Georgiy Zhukov and Ivan Laptev.

The U.S. senators laid a wreath at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin Wall.

A luncheon was given in honor of the guests on behalf of the committee of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Gorbachev Discusses Relations

LD031333 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev Receives U.S. senators"]

[Text] On 3 September Mikhail Gorabachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., received in the Kremlin U.S. Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd, President Pro Tempore of the Senate Strom Thurmond, and Senators Claiborne Pell, Sam Nunn, Dennis De Concini, Paul Sarbanes, John Warner and George Mitchell. The senators are staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

During the meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev appraised the present state of Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole.

The Soviet Union, he said, sincerely stands for returning Soviet-American relations into the channel of normal, correct, and mutually advantageous cooperation, for pursuing a constructive dialogue between our countries, and for establishing at least a minimum of mutual trust and respect for the legitimate interests of each country.

It was stressed that the main task today is to put an end to the arms race and to ensure a turn toward peaceful development and mutually advantageous cooperation. The state of affairs in the sphere of security is the decisive factor in Soviet-American relations. That is why it is here above all that the search for agreements on really major, central problems should be carried on. These are primarily the questions being discussed at the Geneva negotiations on space and nuclear arms, as well as measures of military detente and building up trust in the broadest sense.

The Soviet people's intensive creative life and the far-reaching plans of our peaceful construction effort all determine the peaceable character of the USSR's foreign policy.

The attention of the U.S. senators was drawn to the important peace initiatives the Soviet Union has put foward recently, including the moratorium imposed by the Soviet side on nuclear blasts and the call addressed to the United States that it follow suit, as well as the proposal tabled by the USSR at the United Nations on international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space under the conditions of its nonmilitarization.

The implementation of these proposals would contribute to a radical resolution of the long-ripe problems of space and nuclear armaments and strengthening mutual trust and military detente, and would be a good incentive for practical advancement towards the ultimate goal: the elimination of nuclear weapons completely and everywhere, strengthening international security and universal peace.

These initiatives have met with worldwide approval. Many people see in them real hope for ending, at last, the nuclear weapons race and keeping outer space free from weapons. Prominent scientists and public figures, including those in the United States, call for responding to these bold initiatives of the USSR. Such voices can also be heard at the U.S. Congress, which could, certainly, make a no small contribution to the resolution of outstanding problems between our countries.

The USSR and the United States Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out, are the biggest military powers and will, to all appearances, remain such. Neither of the sides will resign itself to the other side gaining a stable or decisive superiority. One cannot help drawing a conclusion from that -- no test of strength shall be held, things should not be brought to a dangerous confrontation. [Moscow TASS in Russian at 1218 GMT and Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 3 September in similar reports render the preceding sentence as follows: Only one way out of this suggests itself -- no test of strength shall be held, things should not be brought to a dangerous confrontation. --

The positions of our two countries on a number of issues do not coincide, which is predetermined by the principled distinctions between our two systems. But however deep these distinctions may be, they should not, cannot, obstruct the main thing: our responsibility for averting the nuclear threat, for preserving peace.

Mikhail Gorbachev noted the importance of the development of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. congress, stressing that those contacts were called upon to serve the interests of peace and the interests of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Touching upon the Soviet-U.S. summit, on which an agreement had been reached, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized that the Soviet side is going to that meeting with sincere goodwill and with a desire to do everytning possible to strengthen peace. It is necessary that the meeting satisfy not only the peoples of our countries, but the peoples of the whole world. If the U.S. side, too, displays goodwill, the meeting can produce positive results.

Senator Robert Byrd and other U.S. senators voiced thanks for a clear presentation of the Soviet position and noted the usefulness of the conversation tha had been held and the need for extending dialogue, improving the atmosphere in relations between the two countries, and for the development of mutually beneficial contacts between them in different fields. They called for the success of the forthcoming summit. At the same time, the American side repeated well-known arguments that boil down in large measure to justification of the U.S. Administration's course of whipping up the arms race, inter alia, in space.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed in this context the need for a responsible and serious approach of statesmen, including parliamentarians, to questions of vital importance to the peoples of the two countries and to the peoples of the whole world.

The participants in the conversation included Avgust Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Vadim Zagladin, deputy chairman of the Soviet Parliamentary Group, and Andrey Aleksandrov, a member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Trade Official Talks

LD031646 Moscow TASS in English 1602 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 3 TASS -- First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov received President Pro Tempore of the U.S. Senate Strom Thurmond and Senators Claiborne Pell, Dennis De Concini, Paul Sarbanes and George Mitchell today.

During the meeting they exchanged views on the status of and ways for the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States.

Delegation Departs

LD040858 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 4 TASS -- The U.S. senators' delegation led by Robert Byrd, Democratic minority leader in the Senate, left the Soviet Union today after staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

REACTION TO GORBACHEV TIME INTERVIEW NOTED

Speakes Statement

LD040915 Moscow TASS in English 0906 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 4 TASS -- Larry Speakes, White House deputy press secretary, made a statement in connection with the replies of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the American magazine TIME. He said that the President had an opportunity to study Mikhail Gorbachev's remarks in interview. We welcome General Secretary Gorbachev's statement that he is prepared to submit serious proposals, that will make it possible to improve relations between the two countries. The President is taking a serious approach to the relationship and he is willing meet the USSR halfway in an effort to solve problems. The President hopes that the meeting in Geneva will lay the groundwork to address these problems.

Our views of the causes of present U.S.-Soviet tensions are quite different from that presented by the general secretary. But we do not intend to enter into debate in the media, Larry Speakes said.

Answering a question, the spokesman for the White House said that the USA approaches relations with the Soviet Union from a realistic viewpoint. But there is no reason that we can't arrive at some basis for future discussions on these issues, and for solving problems, provided both sides approach the meeting constructively. As far as the United States is concerned, we will approach the summit in a serious frame of mind, he said.

Answering another question, Speakes said that Washington believes that the Soviet Union realised that the USA seriously intends to restore its national security potential, but at the same time seriously approaches the question of arms cuts.

Larry Speakes stressed that the President had not changed his view on the issue of the Strategic Defence Initiative.

U.S. Defense Center Head Cited

LD032335 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; report by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Comrade Gorbacnev's interview with TIME magazine has come at a very timely moment. One ought to point out that 9 out of 10 Americans support the summit meeting and favor an agreement with the Soviet Union. Therefore, it is not very easy for the American leadership to reject the idea of cooperation and to indulge in what one may describe as hustling. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's interview with TIME magazine, his conversation with the U.S. journalists, have dispelled these illusions, generally speaking. Furthermore, this very important document is now being very widely discussed here. It has been read in TIME magazine.

Many newspapers, radio, and television programs have included summaries of it. Americans have acquainted themselves with it. It is being discussed. The thrust of this discussion is that cooperation should be developed. The section of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's interview with TIME magazine where he said that our countries will survive or perish together has been singled out.

Here is Rear Admiral Eugene Carroll, deputy director of the Washington Center for Defense Information:

[Carroll] I agree entirely. I believe that these words of Gorbachev's express the strategic reality. There are currently 55,000 nuclear weapons in the world, and we cannot set them off and destroy everyone, and possibly, the whole planet. There are not and cannot be any differences between us that could justify a nuclear war. We must learn to live together because the alternative is to die together at one and the same time.

There is once again mention in your leader's replies about a moratorium on nuclear weapon tests. As he emphasized, the first practical step that both sides could make, and what is more would be advantageous to both sides, is to end all tests. This would be of advantage to everyone. That is very important. We in the Washington Center for Defense Information have called this the first step in preventing a nuclear war. We are very hopeful that a halt to all nuclear explosions will be discussed at the summit, and that it will be decided in Geneva to continue talks on a complete test ban as long as the moratorium is in force.

PRAVDA Summary

PM031327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS roundup: "Following the Course of Peace -- Firmly and Consistently"]

[Excerpt] 2 Sep -- The attention of the world public and press is focused on M.S. Gorbachev's replies to questions put by the U.S. magazine TIME. Prominent politicians and public figures of various countries and the press view this document as the most important statement by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary on questions of the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy, especially in connection with the upcoming summit-level Soviet-American meeting in Geneva.

Publishing the full text or a detailed account of the replies, the foreign press stresses that the Soviet Union, which is engaged in implementing ambitious plans for the development of the country, confirms its inflexible will for peace, and calls for the vicious circle of the arms race and mutual suspicion to be broken, to get down to disarmament, and to improve Soviet-American relations. The commentaries in the world press note that the Soviet Union's peace-loving and genuinely humane position fully accord with the interests of all world peoples.

M.S. Gorbachev's replies provoked tremendous interest in the United States. TIME magazine stresses that the interview and conversation between the Soviet leader and the group of U.S. journalists "were, without doubt, a significant event both in the journalistic and the diplomatic spheres." The CPSU Central Committee general secretary's remarks were "exceptionally detailed and frank in nature and broached a wide range of questions," the magazine writes, pointing out that the aim of M.S. Gorbachev's interview was to give the West an important signal to explain the factors which evoke the profound concern of the Soviet leadership and also his hopes concerning American-Soviet relations. M.S. Gorbachev displayed excellent knowledge and showed himself to be a vigorous, firm, and witty person, the TIME article says.

A U.S. State Department spokesman said that the text of M.S. Gorbachev's replies given to TIME magazine "is being studied" in Washington. The State Department spokesman asserted that Washington is preparing for the Geneva meeting "in the hope of achieving significant progress in all spheres", and is striving "to place American-Soviet relations on a more stable basis." At the same time, he noted that the "problems in our relations with the Soviet Union are numerous and great and time is needed to overcome our problems." The Geneva meeting, he said, could be an important step toward elaborating a course that could be maintained over a long period of time.

M.S. Gorbachev noted that in recent months Soviet-American relations have deteriorated, America's UPI reports. He put this down to the U.S. decision to hold tests of antisatellite weapons in space next month and the fact that it has mounted a "hate campaign" against the Soviet Union. Stressing that Moscow is pinning serious hopes on the outcome of the Geneva talks, the Soviet leader voiced doubts at the seriousness of the Reagan administration's approach to that meeting.

The ABC television company notes: "In the interview given to TIME magazine, the Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev said that Soviet-American relations have deteriorated. He accused the United States of pursuing a hardline policy." "The Soviet leader," another U.S. television company, CBS, reports, "described the world situation as complex, tense, and even explosive. However, he said that the planned meeting with President Reagan could lead to an improvement in relations."

An ABC correspondent reportage from Moscow notes: "In his first interview with representatives of the Western mass media, M.S. Gorbachev stated that prior to the Soviet-American summit meeting relations between the two countries continue to deteriorate. The Soviet leader expressed misgivings regarding the Reagan administration's apprach to that meeting, expressing concern over the fact that the United States has rejected the USSR-proposed moratorium on nuclear tests and also concern over the administration's decision to start the first combat testing of antisatellite weapons."

"The Soviet leader," THE WASHINGTON POST writes, "noted that R. Reagan's administration has mounted a 'hate campaign' vis-a-vis the USSR and that Moscow currently views the prospects for the upcoming American-Soviet summit meeting with greater caution than 2 months ago, when the agreement on holding the meeting was reached. Soviet-American relations continue to deteriorate, M.S. Gorbachev said; the arms race is being intensified, and the threat of war is not diminishing. However, he stressed that there is still time to improve the atmosphere so that the meeting will be constructive and useful. M.S. Gorbachev displayed a subtle understanding of political events and a profound knowledge of the problems causing tension in Soviet-American relations. Using only a few notes during the 2-hour interview, the Soviet leader demonstrated a detailed knowledge of the latest political statements of President Reagan and other U.S. officials, including the President's National Security Adviser MacFarlane, and a remarkable ability to defend the USSR's political interests."

THE NEW YORK TIMES writes: "The Soviet leader accused the Reagan administration of making increasingly frequent anti-Soviet statements despite the closeness of the Geneva summit meeting. Both in the text of the interview and in the statement made during the conversation with representatives of TIME magazine, M.S. Gorbachev expressed disappointment and concern that the United States is refusing to support the Soviet initiatives. While the Soviet side is preparing serious proposals in connection with the Geneva meeting, Washington is treating this meeting as a propaganda contest or 'familiarization' talks."

Britain's REUTER Agency reports: The Soviet leader has tried to influence the U.S. public before his upcoming November summit meeting with the U.S. President by the frank and convincing interview with TIME magazine. The interview was done extremely skillfully.

Without revealing his plans concerning the summit meeting, M.S. Gorbachev tried to stress a number of features such as, for example, the Soviet people's feeling of respect for the American people. The agency notes "M.S. Gorbachev's confident tone and his calm exposition of Soviet positions."

Druzhinin Commentary

LD021818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Political observer Aleksandr Druzhinin is at the microphone:

The first reactions to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies show which aspects of the interview have attracted special attention from the foreign press, television, and radio. The USSR is displaying an immensely constructive attitude, which is so necessary for the solution of the problems of nuclear disarmament and other international problems and for the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations. This is stressed in the majority of commentaries. Indeed, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to the U.S. magazine are, as they say, permeated through and through by the belief that time is running out and that it could run out altogether if we do not act quickly enough to halt the menacing process of the arms race. The destiny of the world depends to a great extent on the Soviet Union and the United States. Whether we like each other or not, we can only survive or perish together. And there is no doubt that, in this situation, it is more important than ever before for both sides to display an honest and unprejudiced approach imbued with a desire to find a way back from the brink of the nuclear abyss. Political goodwill is more important than ever before.

Studying the reactions to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine, one can say that they are regarded throughout the world as an appeal for precisely such goodwill. Observers note that the willingness to improve the situation, which was expressed by the Soviet leader, is backed up by the Soviet Union's position, a position that is humane, unselfish, and completely in the interests of the Soviet and U.S. peoples and the peoples of the entire world. Indeed, are not the Soviet Union's proposal that nuclear tests be halted and its practical steps, which were expressed by the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear blasts, in everybody's interests? Does not our country's aspiration to reach agreements on terminating the nuclear arms race on earth and on solving one of the most acute problems of the present day, the prevention of the militarization of space, open the way to the elimination of the threat of war?

The Soviet Union is ready for a substantive, business-like dialogue with Washington on the broadest range of questions. We are in a serious mood and we are proposing serious proposals for this meeting, no matter what President Reagan's entourage and right-wing or other politicians may be saying. That is our position, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev said in his replies to the U.S. magazine.

Indeed, without a clear awareness of the fact that in our day there is no alternative to living at peace with each other, rational relations between states cannot be built. The Soviet Union is calling on the United States to live in peace, to accept cooperation and equal security. I think one can take these words to formulate in brief the main conclusion which the foreign press are drawing in their commentaries on Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to TIME magazine.

SHISHLIN VIEWS UPCOMING REAGAN-GORBACHEV SUMMIT

LD032134 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 1 Sep 85

[From "International Panorama" program presented by Nikolay Shishlin; announcer-read commentary]

[Text] I should now like to return to a major theme. At the beginning of last week, on 26 August, the White House disseminated three radio interviews by President Reagan which he gave by telephone. And, among others, this question was put to the President: "Have you prepared any proposals to advance when you meet the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev with the aim of reducing the tension in American-Soviet relations?" This was Reagan's reply:

"I await the talks with him with impatience, and I hope that our meeting will not be merely an attempt to attain certain accords on specific questions, but that we will be able to discuss the problems existing between us and draw up an agenda for the future, so that we can, if possible, remove hostility and suspicion."

Incidentally, much is being written and said in the United States concerning the meetings, intended in September between the Soviet foreign minister and American statesmen, and about the possibility of an agreement on certain peripheral questions in Soviet-American relations. However, one cannot -- it is unthinkable to close one's eyes to the string of American noes that we were speaking about at the beginning -- one cannot avoid asking oneself what this is all about. I am convinced that the United States has quite deliberately switched on the political air conditioning.

First of all, a desire to (?deaden the impact) of the Soviet foreign policy initiatives can be seen here, and to smother the wave of support, sympathy, and understanding which those initiatives aroused, and in circles which are often closer to the United States than to the Soviet Union.

In American actions there is a false calculation that their athletic poses will make a strong impression on the Soviet Union, and that the Soviet Union, instead of seeking reasonable compromises on equal terms, will be inclined toward some kind of pliability, tractability. And, well, the American game will have been won. It must be said unequivocally that nothing of the kind will take place.

It seems that Washington's present manner of action conceals also this calculation: to provoke the Soviet Union in some way to abrupt counteractions and then to attempt to turn these actions to their own advantage on a propaganda level, and at the same time, in some manner, to justify this dense defense, this wall that the United States is trying to build around its positions on the eve of the Soviet-American summit meeting. In my opinion, all of these intrigues and manuevers are without prospects.

The Soviet Union will not allow the United States to break through to military superiority, and the Soviet Union will not be deflected from its course towards the consolidation of peaceful coexistence. The Soviet Union has demonstrated its will for peace, its readiness to act by its deeds. The active, energetic, searching Soviet position concerning international affairs is, of course, called upon to play a determining role in the formation of mankind's tomorrow, which will be more peaceful and more tranquil than today.

TASS NOTES COMPLETION OF U.S. SHUTTLE FLIGHT

LD031717 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] New York, September 3 TASS -- U.S. space shuttle Discovery carrying a crew of five landed at Edwards Air Force Base in California today.

According to a statement made by the mission controllers, during its week-long flight the crew fulfilled its tasks on the whole. The astronauts placed three communication satellites in orbit. In addition to that they repaired in outer space the malfunctioning satellite Leasat-3 placed in orbit last April. However, according to a spokesman for Hughes Communications, the manufacturer of the satellite, several months will pass before it will be possible to say whether the craft became fully operational. Leasat-3 is designed for use by the United States Navy.

Following its mission completed today Discovery must be handed over to the Department of Defense which will use it to carry out its own programs. The shuttle is to be delivered to Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, where the Pentagon set up its own launching complex for space shuttles.

CHINA

ALIYEV ATTENDS RECEPTION GIVEN BY PRC AMBASSADOR

LD031726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Li Zewang, the PRC ambassador to the USSR, today arranged a reception on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the war against Japan. Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministers and departments, and other officials, were at the reception. A group of Soviet war veterans, participants in the battles in the Far East, was present.

ARKHIPOV MEETS VISITING PRC TRADE OFFICIAL

LD031625 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1605 GMT 3 Sep 85

["Conversation in Moscow" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 3 Sep (TASS) -- Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received today Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, who is in Moscow in connection with the "Interbytmash 85" international exhibition, and had a conversation with him.

Yevgeniy Pitovranov, chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Li Zewang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, also participated in the conversation.

USSR-PRC Trade Agreement Signed

LD022004 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 2 Sep 85

[Text] Today the signing of an agreement on cooperation took place between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

During its stay in Moscow, the delegation of the Chinese committee, led by Wang Yaoting, its chairman, will take part in the ceremony opening the "International Household Appliances-85" exhibition, and visit Soviet organizations and departments in order to exchange views on questions of the development of Soviet-Chinese commercial-economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

SOVIET, AFGHAN TROOPS FIGHTING NEAR PAKISTAN

BK031245 London BBC World Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Sep 85

[From "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Reliable Afghan guerrilla sources say Soviet forces are now 2 kms from the Pakistan border in eastern Afghanistan. A heavy Soviet and Afghan army offensive has been under way there for about 10 days. Our correspondent in Islamabad, Alex Brodie, says heavy casualties have been suffered by both sides and the latest news is that Afghan aircraft this morning bombed a village near the town of Miram Shah [in Pakistan].

[Begin Brodie recording] There was very heavy fighting close to the Pakistani border in the province of Paktia. The most conservative estimate of Soviet and Afghan forces involved is 10,000. Others (?say they are) considerably higher. Afghan guerrillas are throwing as many men as they can muster into the fight. Guerrillas sources say Soviet troops have advanced within 2 kms of the Pakistani border opposite the town of Miram Shah. The guerrillas say the enemy is equipped with BM-21 ground to ground missiles and T-62 tanks.

Both guerrillas and Red Cross hospitals in Pakistan have been receiving a heavy flow of casualties. Western diplomatic sources report that on the other side there have been frequent flights into and out of the Afghan capital, Kabul, by hospital planes. They say doctors in Kabul report that the hospitals are full of casualties. The diplomats also report very heavy helicopter activity throughout the week with up to 50 helicopters at a time seen heading southeast toward Paktia from Kabul airport and fresh troops being airlifted to the battle. This is considered to be the heaviest offensive against guerrillas in Paktia since the war began nearly 6 years ago. Heavy fighting is in the north of the province in the Zazi region as well as in the south around Khost -- both the major guerrilla infiltration routes, both places where garrisons have been besieged by the guerrillas. [end recording]

DRA PROTESTS PAKISTANI BORDER VIOLATION

LD300946 Moscow TASS in English 0913 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 30 TASS -- According to a BAKHTAR agency report, a protest was declared to the charge d'affaires of Pakistan in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan over the continuing violation of Afghanistan's sovereignty and territorial integrity by Pakistan. A representative of the DRA Foreign Ministry said that the Islamabad authorities give the Afghan counter-revolutionaries an opportunity to shell Afghanistan's territory from the territory of Pakistan. Thus on August 24 this year counter-revolutionary bandits opened mortar fire on the Afghan border Barikowt populated locality in Kunar Province. As a result one Afghan serviceman was wounded and a number of residential and administrative houses in Barikowt were damaged.

The representative of the DRA Foreign Ministry demanded an immediate end to these provocations.

SOKOLOV GREETS COUNTERPART ON SRV ANNIVERSARY

PM021342 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 Second Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army General Van Tien Dung, SRV Minister of National Defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account I send to you and to all Vietnamese servicemen combat greetings and cordial congratulations on the occasion of the SRV's national holiday -- the 40th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence.

Soviet servicemen and all Soviet people express their resolve to continue to strengthen traditional Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and to support by all means Vietnam's fraternal people in the struggle to build socialism and defend their independence and sovereignty.

I wish you and all servicemen of the Vietnamese People's Army new successes in the cause of further strengthening the defense capability of Socialist Vietnam, stronghold of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia.

With communist greetings,

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR defense minister

USSR LEADERSHIP CONGRATULATES SRV ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM031055 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) Central Committee, Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State, Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly.

Dear Comrades!

On behalf of the Soviet people, the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers send to you and through you to the CPV Central Committee, Council of State, National Assembly, and Council of Ministers of the SRV, and to the entire fraternal Vietnamese people hearty congratulations and best wishes in connection with the important jubilee, the 40th anniversary of Vietnam's proclamation of independence.

It was 40 years ago, as a result of the victory of the August Revolution, gained under the leadership of the Communist Party of Indochina, headed by the outstanding revolutionary and internationalist Ho Chi Minh, that the first Southeast Asian worker-peasant state was established, ushering in a new era in the Vietnamese people's centuries-long history. The formation and development of the SRV is an integral part of the world revolutionary process initiated by the Great October Socialist Revolution and continued by the Soviet people's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism.

Past decades have seen the heroic Vietnamese people's historic victories in the struggle to reunite the motherland, in the building of socialism's material and technical base, and in the defense of revolutionary gains against encroachments by imperialists and internal and external reaction.

In recent years the Vietnamese people have had to solve the tasks of creating a socialist society in the conditions of a complex international situation, seriously aggravated by the aggressive policy of imperialism headed by the United States. In Southeast Asia the forces of imperialism and hegemonism are continuing to pursue a hostile policy vis-a-vis the countries of Indochina and are interfering in the region's affairs.

Throughout the years of the Vietnamese people's struggle and victories for the freedom and independence of their motherland the Soviet Union has always been on their side. The USSR resolutely supports the struggle by Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia in defense of their sovereignty and territorial integrity, in favor of the normalization of the situation in the region and its transformation into a zone of peace and stability.

It is with deep satisfaction that Soviet people note that fraternal relations between the CPSU and CPV and the USSR and the SRV, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and sealed by the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, are developing and strengthening steadily. The peoples of the Soviet Union and Vietnam are jointly solving the tasks of socialist and communist building and are united in the defense of the cause of world peace and international security.

The recent official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by an SRV party and government delegation, headed by CPV Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan, was an important new landmark in the development of collaboration between the two fraternal parties and peoples. During the visit there was confirmation of full unity of views on all the problems under discussion and a mutual resolve was expressed to continue deepening and improving fraternal bilateral ties.

Soviet people are firmly convinced that the Vietnamese people will achieve new successes on the building of socialism and that Vietnam, marching in the vanguard of the Indochinese peoples' struggle for freedom and progress, will make an even bigger contribution to safeguarding peace and security on the Asian continent and all over the world.

At this important time for fraternal Vietnam we wish you, dear comrades, and all working people of the SRV remarkable new accomplishments in the building of socialism and in the defense of your motherland and a fitting greeting to the glorious CPV's 6th Congress!

Long live the militant solidarity of Soviet and Vietnamese Communists!

Long live fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples!

May the SRV -- bulwark of peace and progress in Southeast Asia -- strengthen and prosper!

CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO CSSR'S CHNOUPEK

LD301850 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek ended his official visit to Iran today. On the way home he stopped over in Moscow, where he was presented in the Kremlin with the Order of the Labor Red Banner. The order was awarded by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the occasion of his 60th birthday for his achievements in strengthening fraternity, friendship, and all-around cooperation between the two countries. The Order of the Labor Red Banner was presented to Bohuslav Chnoupek by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. During the ceremony Vasiliy Kuznetsov stressed that the motivating force of the development of all-around cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is the indestructible friendship between the CPSU and the CPCZ. He also stated that in the conditions of the complex international situation the strengthening of unity and the cohesion of the fraternal countries is acquiring a special significance.

Bohuslav Chnoupek stated that he considers the high order to be an expression of the fact that the Soviet Union appreciates the contribution of Czechoslovak foreign policy toward deepening the coordinated foreign policy strategy of the countries of the socialist community.

Shevardnadze Meets Chnoupek

LD311803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1520 GMT 31 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" program]

[Text] On 30 August Comrade Shevardnadze received Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, who was passing through Moscow. In the conversation which took place and which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality, questions on bilateral relations and certain topical international problems were touched upon. On the same day, Comrade Chnoupek left Moscow for home.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS SLOVAK RISING JUBILEE

PM030735 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 85 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "In Honor of the Portentous Date"]

[Text] The Slovak national uprising inscribed a bright page in the annals of the European peoples' struggle against fascism during the years of World War II and was the beginning of the national democratic revolution in Czechoslovakia. This was emphasized in Moscow on 28 August at a ceremonial meeting devoted to the 41st anniversary of that uprising.

The speeches pointed out that the fraternal relations between the two countries accord with their peoples' fundamental interests. Major General J. Novisedlak, military and air attache at the CSSR Embassy in the USSR, said that his country's people will never forget the Soviet servicemen's exploits in the name of a free Czechoslovakia. The years which have passed since the Slovak national uprising, he declared, have convincingly confirmed that the Soviet Union is Czechoslovakia's true friend. Z. Cerny, CSSR charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, participated in the meeting.

CSSR Embassy Reception

PM030737 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "To Mark the Festival"]

[Text] To mark the 41st anniversary of the Slovak national uprising M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, gave a reception 29 August. The reception was attended by G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments, military chiefs and representatives of party, soviet, and public organizations.

ZIMYANIN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION

PM031345 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Experience"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers from the MSZMP headed by I. Petrovszki, chief of the MSZMP Central Committee Party and Mass Organizations Department, was in the Soviet Union 26 through 30 August in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the MSZMP.

The Hungarian comrades familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of party building. They had a talk at the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, the CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences, and party organizations in Moscow City and Oblast.

The delegation was received by M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and G.P. Razumovskiy, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere.

NEW BOOK CLAIMS U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN POLAND

LD041019 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] A book has been published in Moscow about United States' interference in the affairs of Poland, and that is one of the reasons for the crisis events in the country in the early eighties. The book, entitled "The Making of a Conspiracy", describes among other things the role played by the former U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski. He personally prepared a scenario for counter-revolutionary action in Poland and that scenario was accepted by the American Central Intelligence Agency. Later the CIA issued directives and sent funds to the opponents of the socialist system who rallied around the Solidarity trade union association.

GORBACHEV, PCF'S MARCHAIS ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

LD031508 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 3 TASS -- Follows the full text of the joint statement of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party adopted as a result of the September 2 meeting between the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and the General Secretary of the FCP Georges Marchais:

Our epoch is an epoch of great progress, an epoch of transition from capitalism to socialism. The successes along the road of the social and national liberation of peoples, the progress of science and technology open up possibilities for putting an end to such age-old problems as hunger, epidemics, poverty and backwardness.

The attainment of long-standing aspirations of peoples and of all the oppressed has become possible for the first time in mankind's history: to create a system in which peace, justice, freedom, independence and cooperation reign, in which every person can live a worthy and full-blooded life.

The socialist society is the highest form of social organisation that accords with this breakthrough in mankind's development. Capitalism cannot assume this historic responsibility because its aim is to increase wealth and capital at all cost and because this fundamental law results in a squandering of tremendous possibilities of development. Socialism is guided by a totally different principle: the liberation and progress of mankind. The aim of socialism is to make the creators of society's material and spiritual wealth the masters of this wealth, and to place this wealth at the service of society.

That is why socialism can exist only in conditions of the freedom of its citizens, their creative activity, responsibility and initiative. The development of socialist society demands and creates conditions for an ever more extensive self-government of collectives of working people and the working people themselves. It gradually forms the new man who has free access to knowledge, to activity, to administration of society, this ensuring the possibility of the full flourishing of the personality.

It is the creation of this new society that is the main aim of Soviet and French Communists although they operate in totally different conditions. Thanks to the October Revolution the CPSU was the first to embark on the road of building socialist society. It strives to make the fullest use for the benefit of the Soviet Union and its peoples of the immense possibilities created by this new social system. The FCP struggles against capitalist oppression that is plunging France into an ever deeper crisis. It strives to build an indigenous socialist society, a socialism incorporating the specificities and realities of France.

As other countries in other parts of the world embarked on the road of building such a society and as socialism, due to its own experience, acquired ever greater maturity, it became increasingly diversified and thereby richer in content. Each of these countries chose new ways of carrying out social transformations, ways rooted in their history and concrete reality. So the progress, successes and growing might of this new social system open up a new perspective and give great hope of the liberation and independent development of peoples and nations.

The freezing of society from exploitation and the building of socialism is, of course, a long-term and difficult task. The peoples that have embarked on this road are trail blazers. They must find new answers to the arising questions as they encounter requirements and contradictions caused by the development of socialism itself and being in conditions of hostility from the capitalist system and its policy. As any process of creativity, the building of socialism has not been free of difficulties, miscalculations and mistakes that at times acquired a dramatic nature. But as different from capitalism, whose crisis demands the overcoming of the system itself, the solution of problems typical of socialist society presupposes the fullest utilisation of all the advantages and possibilities inherent in socialism.

Using gigantic propaganda means to distort the experience of socialist countries the forces of capitalism are trying to hush up the depth of the crisis of their own system and its crimes in the world and are waging campaigns against the ideas of mankind's liberation. Confronted with these campaigns, the revolutionary and progressive forces are called upon to demonstrate the scope of the accomplishments of world importance that have been achieved within a historically short period of time by the new social system in the economic, social, political and cultural fields, and also its role in world development and the preservation of peace.

At the time of profound transformations and tremendous scientific and technological progress many peoples continue to live in conditions of poverty, hunger and backwardness. They are oppressed by transnational corporations whose sole aim is to further increase their influence and wealth, using for this purpose international financial organisations. The capitalist powers exploit these peoples and plunder the material resources of their countries. They are increasing the exploitation of the young states and trying to impede their independent development and the attainment of their aspirations.

As a result a mighty demand of the peoples has originated on all continents: to exercise the right to a different, worthy life. They want to freely choose their future. That is why the question of the need to replace the present relations of dominance with a new international economic order based on justice, democracy, cooperation and independence is one of the most important questions today. This demand is justly expressed by the Non-Aligned Movement which is supported by all progressive forces in the world. The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, between which fundamentally new, equal relations have been established, come out for this.

The capitalist countries are experiencing a profound crisis. It affects all spheres of society: the social, political, economic, cultural and moral. The growth of capitalist profits is ensured at the price of mass unemployment, the deepening of social inequality and the worsening of the living conditions of ordinary people, curtailing of production, monetary problems, and by way of a systematic offensive against the social and democratic gains of working people and a worsening of environmental conditions.

Though being confronted by this crisis and the liberation movement of peoples the forces of capitalism are not laying down arms. They are doing everything to slow down, restrain and, if this were within their possibilities, to reverse this movement. Such is the essence of the counter-offensive launched by imperialism which has become even more aggressive after the coming to power of the present American Administration.

In its attempts to change in its favour the alignment of forces in the world imperialism regards all means as acceptable. Threats of world war used as blackmail, economic war and ideological war -- all these are components of its counter-offensive. It strives to achieve military superiority, expand interference, even involving the use of armed force, resorts to diktat, sanctions against the people that are gaining freedom.

In its campaign directed against communists, against countries building and perfecting socialist society, against all progressive, democratic forces, the forces of national and social liberation it makes use of the huge propaganda means at its disposal. This aggressive policy seriously aggravates the international situation. It poses a big threat to peace and security on earth.

The CPSU and the FCP invariably solidarise with all peoples struggling for independence, freedom and democracy. In face of the danger of aggression they find it necessary to state again their ardent solidarity with the people of Nicaragua which is heroically upholding its freedom and independence.

Despite all its efforts imperialism cannot achieve its aims. On the whole the alignment of socio-political forces in the world arena remains in favour of the forces of progress.

The modern world is a changing and dynamic one. It cannot be approached with the yardstick of the status-quo. The peoples of all continents are looking into the future and want to make their life better. And every people has the right to work out its system of views and values, uphold its way of life, build and perfect it in a manner it finds necessary. Observance of the principles of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is an imperative of the time. In our age there is no reasonable alternative to this policy.

Socialism needs peace for its development and the ever more extensive satisfaction of the people's new and diverse requirements.

A world without arms and wars is an ideal of all communists. That is why they constantly and everywhere struggle for peace and disarmament.

They are by no means alone. The growth on each continent of most diverse and boundless peace forces is an important factor of recent years. Their activity is not passing without leaving a trace. It has facilitated in many ways the resumption of the talks in Geneva. This is a positive fact. But in view of Reagan's plans to militarize space it is necessary for all supporters of peace and disarmament to double their efforts.

Observance of the accord on the subject and aims of the Geneva talks is of decisive importance. The following fundamental question, that today are the most important ones for the whole world, are being raised with all firmness at them: not to launch an arms race in outer space, to stop it on earth, to undertake a radical reduction of nuclear arms and press as the ultimate aim for their total liquidation.

For this reason the FCP and the CPSU are concerned by the statements expressing support for the American position that deadlocks the talks that were adopted in Bonn during the meeting of the leaders of the seven biggest industrial capitalist countries. Both parties condemn the decision of the leaders of the Atlantic alliance to continue the deployment of American missiles in Europe.

The stakes are high: It is either the arms race will continue and the danger of an outbreak of war will grow, or we will embark on the path of strengthening general security and peace all over the world.

The American "star wars" project far from ending the arms race, spreads it to outer space. This project is being implemented and new weapons systems are being built up. Additional billions of dollars are invested into military budgets.

At a time when people intuitively sense the danger of the "star wars" plans, it would be criminal irresponsibility or deception to portray things as if the point at issue were harmless research, which will allegedly bring about technological benefits. In real fact, the point at issue are attempts to camouflage by any means exceptionally dangerous plans.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party declare and work in favour of prohibiting any militarisation of outer space, for an immediate freeze on the deployment of missiles in the West and in the East, for a constructive dialogue with the aim of ensuring a cut in arms to the lowest possible level, for the success of the talks being held and all initiatives from wherever they may come, providing they contribute to the process of detente, to a peaceful settlement of the existing conflicts on the basis of talks.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries tirelessly fight for peace and security of peoples.

The French Communist Party expresses satisfaction with the fact that the proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the Soviet Union on imposing for the whole time while the talks are in progress of a moratorium on the creation, research, testing and deployment of strike space weapons, and on a freeze on strategic offensive weapons, have evoked the broad response of a large number of countries, many heads of state, leaders of various political, trade union and religious organisations. This is the way of common sense and wisdom. The same concerns the moratorium imposed by the USSR till November 1985 on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and implementation of counter-measures in Europe, which were undertaken after the start of the deployment of new American missiles.

Of tremendous significance is the Soviet Union's new move -- the decision to halt unilaterally from August 6 this year all nuclear blasts. It opens up the possibility to put an effective barrier in the way of the nuclear weapons race.

The deliverance of Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical ones, the creation of nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world would contribute to the cause of preventing war. Of exceptional significance would be the adoption by all the nuclear powers of the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, which has already been done by the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China.

Ten years ago the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference was adopted. Its principles and all of its provisions remain highly topical for security in Europe, for the recognition of sovereign rights of every state, cooperation in the economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields, protection of the environment and observance of human rights.

The French Communist Party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union reaffirm their wish to work for a broad consolidation of different forces working for peace and disarmament, of all who, irrespective of their political, philosophical and religious views, do not wish the flames of war to engulf the earth and outer space.

Both parties point out that the peace initiatives of the socialist states, of the non-aligned countries, the heads of some other states and governments, of major political, public and ideological forces, accord with the demands of the large-scale popular movement for peace and disarmament. The initiative of the leaders of the six countries -- India, Argentina, Greece, Mexico, Tanzania and Sweden -- is very positive.

The French Communist Party points out the importance of France taking a stand against the militarisation of outer space, for constructive proposals in the disarmament field. The French Communist Party presses ahead for France using the whole of its weight to make a contribution to thwarting the "star wars" projects, along with such countries as the USSR, China, the other socialist states, the Non-Aligned Movement and some other states.

The arms race has already brought about grim consequences for the whole world, in particular for the most destitute peoples. Enormous funds are absorbed by the needs of armament, while millions of women, men and children live in misery under the conditions of the capitalist system. This is intolerable. It is necessary to use immediately a part of these funds to improve the position of these people. The fight for peace and disarmament is also a fight for life itself.

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and France is an important element of peace and security in Europe and in the world. It also accords with the requirements of economic development and social progress, which assumes different forms and character in each of our countries.

Historical experience has shown that Soviet-French cooperation has lasting traditions of long standing. They manifested themselves particularly strikingly in the joint struggle against Nazism. This cooperation was further developed in the 1960s, when there was good ground to speak of good relations between the Soviet Union and France. Cooperation between the two countries was particularly effectively developed in the 1970s. Enterprises and the working people of both countries learnt to cooperate with one another over those years. Lately, these considerable achievements have not been used in full measure, and it is necessary to ensure their fruitful application within the shortest time possible.

It is both necessary and possible to elevate these relations to the level of the requirements of our peoples and our age. Our countries have powerful, diverse resources that are mutually complementary in many respects. Developing these resources through cooperation based on mutual interest means jointly using them for increasing employment and ensuring social progress, for modernizing the economy and ensuring a better use of the scientific-technical revolution for man's development. To give a fitting rebuff to anti-communist and anti-Soviet campaigns means to contribute to the development of that cooperation and friendship between our peoples.

In the year marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, both parties pay tribute to the years of struggle for freedom and democracy.

How many men, women and young people fought and gave their lives so that war and barbarity should never repeat?

Nazi Germany was routed due to the joint efforts by the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition, in the context of a broad consolidation of the anti-fascist forces. The Soviet people, who lost twenty million lives, paid a dear price for that. Its courage played a decisive role in the routing of the aggressor. Along with the other patriots, the French communists made a weighty contribution to their country's liberation.

We Soviet and French communists have drawn lessons from history. It is necessary to fight for peace before war breaks out. It is necessary to preserve vigilance in face of all revanchist attempts at undermining the principle of inviolability of the borders, which shaped as a result of the Second World War. To remind of this does not mean looking back, but, on the contrary, showing that peace is man's greatest boon.

Yes, peace is the greatest value. The Soviet and French communists are expressing confidence that in the present-day situation, preservation of peace is the main task of the present. They stressed the need for reversing international relations back on the path of detente and cooperation, for putting an end to the arms race, for reducing and finally completely scrapping nuclear weapons all over the world.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Georges Marchais reaffirmed the common attitude of both parties to the question of relations between communist parties.

Each party determines, absolutely independently and proceeding from the situation in its own country, its analysis, its policy and its way of building socialist society.

The Communist Parties work under different conditions. These distinctions permanently grow and may sometimes lead to different evaluations and stands on some issues, and at times, to differences.

The communist party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party hold that this reality can by no means be an obstacle to maintaining and strengthening relations, to developing cooperation and solidarity between the communist parties. This is precisely what they reaffirmed in 1980, and on this basis both parties continue building and broadening their bilateral relations.

The Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the French Communist Party pointed out the constructive character of this approach, which has found its expression in new forms of inter-party cooperation.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Georges Marchais express the conviction that the existing level of relations between the two parties, as this meeting has again confirmed, is a factor contributing to the development of cooperation in the interests of the Soviet and French peoples and both countries in the fight for peace, democracy, freedom and socialism.

SPD URGES FRG TO DEMAND SERIOUS U.S.-USSR TALKS

LD291416 Moscow TASS in English 1408 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Bonn, August 29 TASS -- The Social Democratic Party of Germany urged the Government of the FRG to demand that the United States immediately discontinue nuclear weapon tests and seriously engage in talks with the Soviet Union on concluding a comprehensive treaty on the cessation of all tests of such weapons. Horst Ehmke, a member of the SPD board and deputy leader of the SPD grouping in the Bundestag, stressed that the Government of West Germany was not doing anything to influence positively the course of the current third conference in Geneva to review the operation of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

AUSTRIAN COMMUNIST LEADER STRESSES SDI OPPOSITION

LD292025 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 29 Aug 85

[Text] Vienna, August 29 TASS -- Chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, Franz Muhri, said that Austrian Communists saw their main goal in active work towards stronger peace. Speaking at a session of the leadership of the land organisation of the Communist Party of Austria in Burgenland, he underlined urgent need to oppose Washington's dangerous plans of militarising outer space and to actively back initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race and preventing nuclear war.

ARKHIPOV MEETS MUGABE ON STOPOVER FROM PYONGYANG

LD311607 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 31 Aug (TASS) -- Robert Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and first secretary of the Central Committee of Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front, was in Moscow today on a stopover from Pyongyang.

At the airport he was met and seen off by Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; Oswald Ndanga, the ambassador of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the USSR; and Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

During the conversation which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, a useful exchange of views took place on questions of Soviet-Zimbabwean relations, and also on a few topical international problems, including problems touching on the situation in the south of the African Continent.

SOVIET VIEWS ON APARTHEID DETAILED FOR OFFICER

PM031003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End to Apartheid!"]

[Text] New York, 31 August -- The Soviet Union resolutely condemns the racist Pretoria regime that perpetrates arbitrariness and violence against a majority of its country's population and pursues the policy of aggression and state terrorism in the entire south of the continent, says a note from the permanent mission of the USSR at the United Nations to that organization's Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar. In response to his request, the note sets forth the Soviet Union's position on the apartheid policy pursued by the Republic of South Africa.

Consistently abiding by the principled line in foreign affairs for a total and ultimate liquidation of colonialism and racism in any forms and manifestations, the note says, the USSR has supported the UN Security Council resolution demanding that the state of emergency be lifted in the Republic of South Africa and the political prisoners be immediately released. It also mentions that the racists' policy is a crime against mankind and is incompatible with the UN Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

The note stresses tht the USSR supports the demand of African and other nonaligned states that the Security Council adopt comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the Republic of South Africa in keeping with the UN Charter.

The Soviet Union condemns the course of the United States and its closest allies of expanding military and political support for the racist South African regime.

U.S. APPROVES HUMANITARIAN AID FOR CONTRAS

LD031531 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] Washington, September 3 TASS -- The U.S. President has signed a decree on founding an agency for "humanitarian" aid to Nicaragua. The agency under the U.S. State Department will engage itself in the distribution of the appropriations, which have been set aside to the tune of 27 million dollars for support for the Nicaraguan contras. President Reagan claimed in his statement on that issue that the USA is resolved to seek political rather than military solutions in Central America. At the same time he put forward ultimatum demands to the Government of Nicaragua that it share power with the anti-government groupings for the sake of what he terms a national reconciliation. President Reagan again made recourse to the cliche charges about the growing threat to the United States from Nicaragua. He did not miss a chance to present in a crudely distorted light the stand of the Soviet Union and Cuba giving economic aid and support to the people of Nicaragua.

The new agency under the U.S. State Department will be in charge of the distribution of funds, which have long been sought by the government from the Congress. Without waiting for that decision of the legislators the American Administration has for a long time given broad financial support for the bandits using as a signboard various "private" organisations for "voluntary" aid to the contras. The newspaper WASHINGTON POST writes about the activities of one of them -- the so-called "Nicaraguan Refugee Fund." The "Fund," the newspaper says, was set up on September 10 last year, after the counter-revolutionary organisations held a "secret" campaign to raise funds, which was carried out through the "Human Development Foundation" with headquarters in Panama. As the newspaper admits, these activities were aimed not so much at collecting funds as creating an impression that aid to rebels was coming from private sources, and thus conceal the CIA's attempts at sending funds to it "through the governments of other states."

According to the data of the Congress, the USA has spent since 1981 a total of at least 80 million dollars on the training and equipment of the contras. What Washington describes as "humanitarian" aid is, in real fact, nothing else but the funding of bandit terrorist actions.

GORBACHEV DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO TYUMEN OBLAST

LD040649 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 4 Sep 85

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, left Moscow for Tyumen Oblast today. He was seen off at the airport by Comrades Aliyev, Gromyko, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Shevardnadze, members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and by other comrades.

ARKHIPOV OPENS INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

LD031049 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 Sep 85

[Text] The international exhibition Interbytmash-85 was ceremoniously opened today in Moscow. Over 400 foreign firms are taking part in the exhibition, which was organized by the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry on the initiative of the RSFSR Ministry of Housing and Municipal Services. The enterprises and organizations of our country are well represented. Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who opened the exhibition, wished its participants successful work.

YELTSIN, BAYBAKOV AT INDUSTRY WORKERS' MEETING

LD302249 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A festive meeting devoted to Oil and Gas Industry Workers' Day was held in Moscow today. In the presidium of the meeting were Comrade Yeltsin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Baybakov and Shcherbina, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; the leaders of a number of ministries and departments; production front-rankers and socialist competition winners.

The rapporteur, Comrade Chirskov, minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, noted that the oil workers, the gas workers, and the builders of the trunk fuel pipelines have extensively developed socialist competition in honor of the coming 27th party congress and are striving to do everything possible to successfully fulfill the 50 year plan tasks and to make a weighty contribution to strengthening the country's fuel and energy potential.

SUPREME SOVIET COMMISSIONS DISCUSS LABOR NEEDS

LD301057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] A joint session of the Planning and Budgetary Commissions and Commissions for Industry of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities was held in the Kremlin today. There was a discussion of present issues and measures being implemented by the Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industries and Household Appliances to raise labor productivity on the basis of introducing collective forms of organization of labor incentives in light of the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee. An appropriate decision was passed on the matter under consideration.

NEW SUPER COMPUTER ANNOUNCED; EXPORTS REPORTED

LD301513 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] The press has announced that the Soviet Union has developed a super computer. It can perform 200 million computing operations in 1 second and it belongs to the world's top computer class. A Radio Moscow science observer says the unique computer has been developed entirely on the basis of domestic resources. In it a new concept of the computing process is used, suggested by Soviet scientists.

It is worth recalling in this respect that mass media in the West have been launching rumors about the Soviet Union lagging behind the capitalist countries in electronics and its dependence on imports of Western electronic technology. Such claims have nothing to do with unbiased analysis. They are circulated by those who seek to discredit socialism and belittle its economic and scientific potential.

Of course we are not going to idealize the situation. We would like to provide you with some facts which will help piece together the true picture. As early as 1950 the Soviet Union created its first computer which, by the way, was the first in the whole of Europe. Now that electronics have become the key to industrial development it must be clear to everybody that the Soviet Union, which accounts for one-fifth of the world industrial production, can not allow itself to be dependent on electronic imports.

The Soviet Union produces a wide range of computers, from hand held calculators to major computers of various types and purposes. The Soviet industry is one of the world's biggest manufacturers of electronics components, vital to creating computers, microprocessors and automation means. Soviet integrated circuits and semiconductor devices are being exported to more than 30 countries, including such countries as Britain, Italy, France, Sweden and Japan. The United States too used to buy them before the recent sanctions by the administration. According to the authoritative American magazine ELECTRONICS, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are competitive with the most developed capitalist companies producing sophisticated electronic technology.

As for imports, we see it as an effective way of using the advantages of the international division of labor. Here are some interesting facts. In 1983, that is before the latest Western sanctions on shipments of electronic technology to the Soviet Union, this country's imports of computers from Britain, Italy, the United States, France and Japan taken together were equivalent to a meager one-fifth of its own computer exports to scores of countries.

The further development of soviet electronics stems from a program for speeding up the scientific and technological progress. The production of super computers performing 200 million operations per second, computers of a new generation, is to become one of the practical steps to implement that program.

COSMOS-1669 SATELLITE COMPLETES REFUELING MISSION

LD300958 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 30 Aug TASS -- Today the flight of the Cosmos-1669 artificial earth satellite, which was put into orbit 19 July 1985, was completed.

On 21 July the satellite docked with the manned complex Salyut-7-Soyuz-T-13. The work planned for the period of joint flight, including unloading, refuelling the joint propulsion unit, and transfer of drinking water into the station's tanks, was fulfilled totally. With the aid of the satellite's engine a correction was made to the orbit of the scientific research complex.

On 29 August at 1350 Moscow time Cosmos-1669 undocked from the station. In autonomous flight, tests continued on individual systems and installations of the satellite, after which it was moved to a descent trajectory, entered the dense layers of the atmosphere and ceased to exist.

Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh, who are continuing work on board the orbital complex, today have a routine medical day. There are to be studies of the cardiovascular systems of the cosmonauts at rest and during physical exercises, measurement of body temperature and pulse, and also a series of biochemical research experiments.

The cosmonauts feel bright and cheerful. They are both in good health. Work in near-earth orbit is being carried out successfully.

RSFSR MINISTER EXPLAINS RIVER DIVERSION PROJECT

PM300941 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Aug 85 p 2

[Article in response to readers' letters, by V.P. Loginov, RSFSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, under the rubric "Man and Nature": "Northern Waters Will Flow South"]

[Excerpt] "What is the plan to divert some of the flow of northern and Siberian rivers to the south?" (N. Merlushev, television studio foreman, Moscow).

There are essentially two different projects. TRUD has described them in the past. But the topic is still with us, and this is understandable, for a new, large-scale, extremely important task has been undertaken. Today projects at the first stage of the first phase of the diversion of part of the flow of northern rivers to the basins of the Volga, the Caspian, and the Sea of Azov will be constructed by the year 2000. When construction has ended, 2.2 cubic kilometers of water will be supplied to the Volga every year from Lakes Lacha, Vozhe, and Kubenskoye. It is possible that at the second stage the waters of Lake Onega and the Sukhona River will be put to work and will reach southern regions along the existing Volga-Baltic Canal. Finally, the third stage will be the removal of part of the flow from the Pechora. As a result of water from the Volga alone, production of vegetables, melons, and potatoes on irrigated land will increase by 4.4 million metric tons; production of fruits and berries will increase by 1.1 million metric tons; milk production by 4.6 million metric tons; and meat production by 1 million metric tons.

But irrigation systems will take only 70 percent of the northern water. The remainder will supply industry and the municipal services of cities and rural settlements.

Scientific and planning work on diverting part of the flow of Siberian rivers to the south will also be completed in the very near future. This, too, is a necessary measure. Without an outside water supply the further development of irrigated farming in the Urals, Central Asia, and Kazakhstan will be impossible by the end of the century.

"I live in Vologda, and I cannot fail to be anxious about the fate of our water meadows and flood lands, which will undoubtedly disappear after the diversion of northern waters to the south. What then, farewell Vologda butter?"
(P. Voloshin, biology teacher)

Your anxieties are unfounded. At the first stage of the northern waters' diversion the flood zone is localized to the section of the Sukhona in the region of the city of Totma. The zone's boundaries -- 500 meters on each side of the water channel -- cover 3,000 hectares of flood lands. This is justified by the fact that the remainder of the flood lands -- 10,000 hectares -- will be inundated by freshets only for 1 month, and not for 3, as previously. The second stage is not associated with floods at all. The Volga-Baltic Canal will help out. At the third stage, when part of the Pechora's flow is diverted, the only relatively large reservoir will be created.

"Will we gain much from the realization of the program to divert northern waters? Has anyone calculated future losses? I am particularly concerned about the fate of cultural monuments..." (V. Maksimov, turner at the "Kirovskiy Zavod" Association, Leningrad)

The northern waters will revitalize 4 million hectares of very fertile land in the basins of the Sea of Asov and the Caspian and take cities, settlements, and entire regions of southern Russia off a "starvation" water regimen. I will state with total frankness that not one northern city and not one cultural monument, even if it has not been placed under the state's protection, will suffer as a result. What is more, the hydroengineering structures near Kargopol on the Onega will help to reduce significantly the level of spring freshets.

There is no need to be concerned about Vologda; the head waters from the Sukhonoa Reservoir will not reach the city's built-up areas. At Totma 138 houses, including 5 monuments of architecture, come within the reservoir's zone of influence. They will all be provided with reliable engineering protection. The chosen route has been taken 15-20 km away from the famous monuments -- the Kirillo-Belozerskiy and Ferapontov Monasteries and on Lake Kubenskoye, where the Spasokamennyy Monastery is situated, the water level will not change.

"I have read that Finland has imposed a ban on the draining of marshes. This has probably been done with good reason. Why, then, do we subjugate nature so boldly? On the outskirts of our village of Kalapino there used to be a small, clear, fish-stocked stream fed by forest springs. But work began in the forest, and then reclamation workers came to 'improve the meadows...' First a small marsh dried up, and then our stream turned into a gutter...." (V. Kormishin, tractor driver, Gorkiy Oblast)

I will point out straightway that there have been many scientific studies on the problem of marshes. Reclamation workers are guided by them and by the people's rich experience. It is known, for example, that dozens of marshes have been placed under protection in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone. I could cite many more examples of sagacity in these matters. For example, no one has ever tried to drain the marsh on the territory of the Smolensk "Tishinskiy" Sovkhoz from which the Dnepr rises.

But to cite another fact, over the past 5 years more than 200,000 hectares of marshes in Karelia, the Komi ASSR, and Arkhangelsk and Vologda Oblasts have been drained and are producing 60 and more quintals of perennial grasses and 30-33 quintals of oats and rye per hectare.

Such different approaches are dictated by the dissimilar nature of important and interesting natural objects. Lowland marshes situated in river flood lands can serve as a certain reserve for the creation of arable land. But up-river marshes located on a watershed have to be treated extremely carefully, as is the case with the "Tishinskiy" Sovkhoz marsh.

Speaking of small rivers, it has to be admitted that in recent decades they have suffered quite badly owing to the expanding scale of man's economic activity. And mismanagement! I am not sure that the stream by the village of Kalapino "fell victim" to reclamation workers. It is probably worth taking a careful look at whether the forest springs which fed it have disappeared and whether the land has been plowed up to the water's edge and not just look but punish the guilty parties.

"I have read that part of the Volga's waters will be channeled for irrigation into the Don, Kuban, and Terek. I live on the Volga. I know well that not only the Volga delta but also the Caspian is growing shallow. Where will the Volga get extra water from?" (N. Volodchenko, Astrakhan Fish Plant worker)

The Don basin and the region between the Don and the Kuban are the country's most renowned granaries, where it is warm and the soil is exceptionally fertile. But this is also one of the country's most arid zones. Sometimes up to 65 percent of the harvest dies there because of a lack of moisture. Only developed irrigation can guarantee the farmers' successful labor. Approximately 1 million hectares are now irrigated with Don water, but the river, you might say, gives people everything. By using the Don's resources it is possible to increase the irrigated land only to 1.3 million hectares. But this is clearly insufficient for a very important agricultural region! Having studied very carefully the whole range of problems, specialists decided that the Volga, whose flow exceeds by 9 times the amount of water in the Don, must be the donor. Construction of the Volga-Don Canal is beginning, along which 5.5 cubic kilometers of Volga water will be transferred annually. The area of irrigated land in the region between the rivers will double. But simultaneously the Volga will not become shallow since it will be compensated from northern rivers.

"Scientists have established the harmful effect of various reclamation works and large artificial reservoirs not only on the microclimate but also on the weather as a whole. That is a fact!" (V. Mikheichev, technical control section checker, Artem City, Maritime Kray).

No, that is false. It has been proved that even quite large-scale redistributions of river flows cannot influence the climate. Reclamation workers do not change the weather but create fields which are more or less protected against its whims. It is another matter that, when accumulating water and supplying it to fields, it is very difficult to avoid its seepage from reservoirs, canals, and irrigation systems. This can lead to a change in the level of subsoil waters and, consequently, to the formation of swampy and saline land. This can be avoided by drainage construction.

As regards large reservoirs, the stocks of water in them guarantee the steady working of industry, river transport, and hydroelectric power stations and the timely irrigation of fields. Is it worth speaking of changes to the microclimate in the region of reservoirs? The situation here is far from simple. At any rate, after the completion of hydroengineering construction I have never heard anyone say: "It is impossible to live here now." Usually they say: "Now it is possible to live here?"

MARSHAL KULIKOV WRITES V-J DAY ARTICLE

PM031541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Sep 85 Morning Edition p 3

[Article by Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact States' Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "On the 40th Anniversary of the Defeat of Militarist Japan": "Finale"]

[Text] The salvos of the victory salute fired in our motherland's capital 9 May 1945 proclaimed to the whole world the end of the war in Europe. However, the battle was still ranging in the countries of Southeast Asia, in the Far East, and in the Pacific. The guilty party -- Japanese militarism -- did not intend to lay down its arms. By dragging out the war Japan's ruling circles were hoping to negate the demands for an unconditional surrender. The Japanese Government believed that the more persistence its Armed Forces displayed, the easier it would find it to secure the rejection of that demand. It was also counting on possible disagreements among the allies in the anti-Hitler coalition.

It is known that the situation in the Far East remained complex and even dangerous for the Soviet Union for many years. From the establishment of Soviet power right through 1945, Japan, incited by international imperialism, displayed extreme aggressiveness toward the USSR and planned to seize the Far East and Siberia. It turned neighboring Manchuria, south Sakhalin, the Kuril Islands, and a number of other territories into a bridgehead to prepare for an attack on our country.

The Japanese command concentrated in Manchuria and Korea its most powerful strike force -- the Kwangtung Army with a total strength of approximately 1 million men. That forced the Soviet Union to keep in the Far East a large number of troops, which constituted at different times between 15 to 30 percent of our combat forces and means. Its presence not only ensured reliable protection for the USSR's borders but also created favorable conditions for combat operations by the U.S. and British Armed Forces.

As a result of 3 and 1/2 years of armed struggle the United States and Britain inflicted great losses on the Japanese Navy and Air Force but were still unable to achieve a decisive victory. At that time the Japanese command still possessed considerable ground forces, and a successful outcome to the war for the allies was impossible without routing them. Taking this fact into account, the U.S. and British Governments rightly believed that, if the Soviet Union did not enter the war, then they would need an army of approximately 7 million men to invade the Japanese islands, while the war itself would last for at least 18 months more after the defeat of Germany and entail great sacrifices. This was why the U.S. President and the British prime minister tried persistently to secure the Soviet Government's consent to having the USSR enter that war. And that accord was reached at the Yalta conference in the Crimea.

The Soviet Union adopted a pledge to act against Japan 2-3 months after the surrender of fascist Germany. The USSR Government's consent to entering the war against Japan was dictated, above all, by its commitments to the allies. It is also necessary to take into consideration the fact that, as long as a hotbed of war and aggression still continued to exist in the Far East, Soviet people could not consider their security ensured. Such a decisive step was also demanded by their international duty to the enslaved peoples of East and Southeast Asia.

In April 1945, on the orders of the General Headquarters, our general staff began drawing up the plan of the upcoming campaign, in accordance with which one of the biggest strategic regroupings of forces in the history of wars was carried out. The bulk of the troops -- more than 400,000 men (30 divisions [raschetnyye divizii] with all their hardware) -- was transferred to the Far East in just 3 months.

The Transbaykal, 1st Far Eastern, and 2d Far Eastern fronts were created to conduct combat operations. The Pacific Fleet and the Amur Military Flotilla cooperated with them. The actions of the troops and the naval forces were coordinated by the Main Soviet Troops Command in the Far East headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union A. Vasilevskiy.

On the evening of 8 August the Soviet Government announced via the Japanese ambassador in Moscow that it considered itself at war with Japan as of the beginning of the next day. On 9 August the Kwangtung army was attacked by our troops on land and from the air and sea along the entire vast 5,000 km-long front. The commencement of military operations created panic in the Japanese Government. "The Soviet Union's entry into the war this morning," Prime Minister Suzuki declared 9 August, "puts us finally in a hopeless position and makes the further continuation of the war impossible." That statement attests once again that it was precisely the combat operations of the Soviet Armed Forces and not the atomic bombing that decided the fate of the Japanese aggressor and accelerated the end of World War II.

The Soviet troop campaign against imperialist Japan lasted just 24 days. But in terms of its scope, dynamic nature, and the end results it occupies one of the most important places among the greatest battles of World War II.

On 14 August the Japanese military-political leadership published Emperor Hirohito's rescript on Japan's acceptance of the terms of the Potsdam declaration and its consent to surrender. On receiving that report, the American and British troops ceased military operations on all fronts of the Pacific theater. Fighting also died down on the Chinese front.

However, anti-Sovietism and political intrigues gained the upper hand over realism among the militarists: The Kwangtung army still continued to resist. In this connection the General Headquarters ordered the acceleration of our offensive. During 15-19 August Soviet troops in combat operations covered more than 500 km on separate salients. As a result, the enemy Kwangtung army was surrounded. Further resistance was pointless. And only then did the Japanese command issue the order for the immediate cessation of all military operations.

In order to accelerate the disarmament of the capitulated troops and to prevent the possible destruction of enterprises and other projects and also the removal of material valuables, airborne landing forces were landed in the largest cities and ports. In a number of regions Soviet servicemen had to continue combat operations against kamikazes and garrisons that refused to surrender. Fighting ended only 2 September with the signing of the act of capitulation by Japan -- which marked the end of World War II. In the Soviet Union 3 September became the day of victory over Japan.

Years and centuries will pass, but our people's exploit will never fade. The brilliant victory in the Far East is inseparably linked with the CPSU, which was the inspirer and organizer of the armed struggle against the Japanese militarists. The purposeful work of political organs and party and Komsomol organizations at the time of the operation inspired the servicemen to mass heroism. During those days the whole country learned the names of Nikolay Volkov, Petr Ilichev, Innokentiy Batorov, and Vasiliy Kolesnik, who repeated Aleksandr Matrosov's immortal feat, the name of the brave nurse, Mariya Tsukanova, and many others.

For combat exploits and exemplary fulfillment of the command's tasks more than 308,000 servicemen were granted high state awards, 93 people became heroes of the Soviet Union, and 6 of them received the Gold Star for the second time. All participants in the Far Eastern campaign were awarded the medal "For Victory Over Japan." Many servicemen were awarded orders of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Mongolian soldiers and officers were awarded Soviet orders. More than 300 formations, units, and ships that distinguished themselves in the fighting were awarded orders, 25 received the title of Guards, and more than 220 formations and units had honorary names conferred -- Amurskiy, Ussuriyskiy, Khinganskiy, Kharbinskiy, Mukdenskiy, Port-Arturskiy, Sakhalinskiy, Kurilskiy, and others.

Over the years that have elapsed since the end of World War II many very different assessments of the contribution of the Soviet Union and its Army to the victory over imperialist Japan have appeared in the West. But the entire course of postwar history has proved irrefutably that our country's entry into the war and the Soviet Armed Forces' crushing lightning strike against the Kwangtung Army were timely -- which led, as a result, to a fundamental change in the entire situation in the Far East. As a result of that victory lands wrested away by Japan in the past were reunited with the motherland, and vast regions of Northeast China, Inner Mongolia, and North Korea with a population of approximately 52 million were liberated.

The Soviet Union's decisive actions gave a mighty impulse to the development of the national liberation movement in countries in the Far East and Southeast Asia. The Manchurian revolutionary base was established in China following the liberation of its northeastern part, and it played an important role in the development of the liberation movement. The defeat of militarist Japan contributed to the birth of the DPRK and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and to the acquisition of independence by India, Indonesia, Burma, Laos, and other countries. This constitutes the grandeur of the USSR's liberation mission in the Far East.

The experience of the 40 years of postwar development confirms the enormous significance attaching to the joint efforts by socialist states in the cause of preventing a nuclear war, preserving peace, and reducing the level of confrontation, including in the Far East. But we have no right to forget that the explosion of U.S. atomic bombs over Hiroshima and Nagasaki marked the start of the use of nuclear weapons. Even back at that time, 40 years ago, this fact posed a threat to our planet's very existence. This is why the USSR is consistently and actively striving to curb competition in the creation of new varieties and types of mass destruction weapons.

Recently our country again set a good example: From 6 August this year the USSR has unilaterally ended all nuclear explosions. The Soviet moratorium has been announced for the period until 1 January 1986. But it will continue to remain in force if the United States, for its part, refrains from carrying out nuclear explosions. All sober-minded people on the planet can see for themselves that the Soviet Union is actively struggling for the elimination of nuclear weapons and is prepared, provided agreement with other states is reached, to undertake nuclear disarmament.

The United States has taken a completely different stance. Being the initiator of the nuclear race, Washington is trying to involve in it its allies, including Japan, the country that was the first victim of atomic weapons. Literally from the first days of peace the Pentagon has looked on the Japanese islands and the southern part of Korea as a forward base for its forces' strike formations and a nuclear bridgehead aimed against the USSR in the Asian and Pacific region. Today there are about 140 U.S. military bases and installations in Japan alone, and the Land of the Rising Sun is spending over $1 billion annually on their maintenance. About 50,000 U.S. servicemen and nuclear forces from the U.S. 7th Fleet are deployed there. At the Pentagon's insistence, an entire package of measures has been under implementation since 1978, aimed at involving the "Self-Defense Forces" in the United States' Pacific strategy. This military-strategic cooperation is becoming increasingly dangerous. In the spring of 1981 Japanese-American relations were elevated to the status of "alliance." The spheres far beyond the boundaries of the Japanese Islands. Japan has already been assigned a "zone of responsibility" stretching over a 1,000-mile radius from its shores and thus overlapping a considerable part of Soviet territory and territorial waters.

It is been 40 years since the day of Japan's unconditional capitulation. But Japanese militarism, having forgotten the lessons of history, is rearing its head again. As it did in the thirties, Japan is turning into one of the basic seats of tension in the world and a forward nuclear bridgehead of the United States.

The course of building up military preparations which has been taken by Tokyo has already resulted in Japan firmly establishing itself among the top 10 states in the world in terms of military might. The so-called "Self-Defense Forces" now number almost 270,000 men and are armed with over 900 aircraft and up to 1,000 tanks and 160 warships. The seventh military program, approved for 1983-1987, gives particular attention to the accelerated development of the Navy and Air Force, which will help boost the offensive potential of Japan's Armed Forces and its transition from a defensive to an offensive doctrine.

According to Japanese sources, Japan's Army could be built up to 1.3-1.5 million men, while its technical potential could enable it to even organize the production of nuclear missile weapons in 12-15 months. Official Tokyo is hypocritically reassuring its neighbors that Japan needs military strength "for defense against attack from the north." But the memory of the monstrous atrocities and crimes committed in their countries by the Japanese military during World War II is still fresh in the minds of the people in Asia and the Pacific. They remember how "specialists" from the 731st, 100th, and other units conducted inhuman experiments in the process of their preparations for bacteriological, biological, and chemical warfare.

The revanchist movement, which has now acquired legal status by force of the law "On Special Measures To Help Resolve the Northern Territories Problem," is being encouraged by every means by Japan's ruling circles. This is also furthered by the decision of Japan's Cabinet to hold a "Northern Territories" Day annually on 7 February.

The Soviet Union wants to live in peace and friendship with the Japanese people, as the answer by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the address by the Japanese Council of Organizations of Victims of the Atom Bomb says: "We cannot ignore the growing attempts to turn Japan into an American nuclear base and enhance its role both in the system of alliance with the United States and in today's world as a whole."

The servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces cannot ignore Japan's militarist preparations, which have a clear anti-Soviet and antisocialist orientation. Together with the personnel of the Warsaw Pact states' armies, they vigilantly guard the great gains of socialism and are prepared at any moment to offer an immediate and effective rebuff to any aggressor.

LIZICHEV ADDRESSES MOSCOW V-J DAY MEETING

PM031045 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 85 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "Great Feat in the Name of Peace"]

[Text] Victory Day, 9 May, and another triumphal day in 1945, 2 September, when militarist Japan followed fascist Germany in signing an unconditional surrender, are inseparable in the peoples' memory. It took just 4 months to proceed from the defeat of imperialism's shock forces in the West to victory over the powerful aggressor in the East. That was one more outstanding victory for the Soviet Army and our people's great feat in the name of peace on earth. Its lasting significance was spoken of by the participants in a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people and of Moscow Garrison servicemen devoted to the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Union's victory over Japanese militarism and held in Moscow on 2 September.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G. Pallayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; military chiefs, war veterans who participated in the fighting in the Far East; representatives of party, Soviet, and public organizations; and foremost production workers, scientists, and cultural figures.

Heads of diplomatic missions and military attaches from a number of foreign countries were in the hall.

Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, who delivered the report, called the defeat of fascist Germany and militarist Japan epoch-making events of the same victorious itinerary. The victory in September was made possible because of the great victory in May. Our glorious Communist Party was their organizer and inspirer both in the West and in the East. Its wise collective thought and organizational activity made it possible to mobilize all the Soviet people's material and spiritual strength to rout the enemy.

The defeat of Japanese militarism in 1945 was an act of objectively inevitable and just retribution for the more than 50-year history of territorial seizures, robberies, enslavement, and mass destruction of the population of many countries. Its political consequences were tremendous and had a decisive impact on the distribution of class forces in Asia and on the further development of the national liberation movement in that region. Touching on the attempts by bourgeois ideologues and politicians to belittle and even deny the USSR's contribution to the victory over militarist Japan, the speaker said that their aim is to falsify history so as to portray the United States as a "benefactor" and the ruler of the historical destinies of the peoples of Asia and to cover up Washington's hegemonist pretensions in that part of the world.

The speaker went on to dwell on the contemporary international situation, pointing out that through the fault of imperialism it remains tense, and demands vigilance of all who show concern for the present and the future of mankind. American imperialism's policy of establishing its supremacy in the Pacific region and in East and Southeast Asia is aimed at changing the military-political situation in that part of the planet. Washington is seeking to draw more and more new Asian countries and regions into the orbit of its military-political strategy, into the arms race, and into the realization of the Pentagon's notorious "Pacific doctrine" and to create in the Pacific zone an aggressive alliance like the North Atlantic one. Unfortunately, these plans are finding active supporters in official Tokyo. Japan's ruling circles are seeking to build up and qualitatively improve their Armed Forces. The rate of growth of Japanese military spending in recent years has been twice the corresponding indicators for the European NATO countries.

Plans to knock together a militarist alliance between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul are currently being worked out. In this Japan is allocated the role of the key link in an anti-Soviet, antisocialist "Eastern front." In addition to South Korea, Washington is also planning to turn Japan into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead in the East.

The forces of imperialism would like to halt the onward course of the historical process, hinder the social progress and the strengthening of the Asian peoples' independence, introduce guardedness and suspicion into their relations, goad them toward confrontation, and prevent the liquidation of the existing hotbeds of tension on that continent.

For its part, the Soviet Union is making every effort to halt the arms race and strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world. Our country recently advanced a proposal to formulate a common, comprehensive approach to problems of security in Asia. Its essence is to pool efforts of all Asian states, regardless of their social system, in the name of ensuring peace and stability. New confirmation of this is provided by the Soviet country's introduction of a moratorium on nuclear tests. But, as Comrade M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his replies to America's TIME magazine, the U.S. Administration has, alas, taken a different path. Responding to our moratorium, as though to spite absolutely everyone, it demonstratively hastened to conduct a new nuclear explosion. And it has responded to our proposals to use space for peaceful purposes with a decision to conduct the first combat test of an antisatellite weapon. And, in addition, it has mounted a new "hate campaign" against the USSR.

Under these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet people are taking the necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capability. The USSR counters imperialism's subversive strategy with a peace-loving policy reflecting the vital interests of all our planet's peoples.

G.V. Dobrovlskiy, veteran of the Transbaykal front's 12th Air Army, dean of a faculty at Moscow's M.V. Lomonosov State University, and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who addressed the meeting, angrily condemned the misanthropic designs of imperialism's ruling circles.

Hero of Socialist Labor A.V. Lebedev, senior operator at the Moscow Oil Refinery, and N.G. Fotiyev, assistant engineer at Likhobory Locomotive Depot, spoke about the Soviet people's unanimous and full support for the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

SOKOLOV, LIZICHEV ADDRESS ARMY POLITICAL MEETING

PM030744 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 85 Second Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference of Political Organs Leading Personnel"]

[Text] A conference of leading personnel of Soviet Army and Navy political organs was held 28 August. Its participants heard and discussed a report delivered by Colonel General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, on measures to step up the organizational work of Army and Navy political organs and party organizations in the light of contemporary CPSU Central Committee demands.

The report noted that the party and its Central Committee, seeking to step up political and organizational work in the Army and Navy, are directing their political organs, party organizations, and military cadres to substantially restructure the style and methods of activity in the spirit of the demands formulated in the materials of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's speech to leading military cadres.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks of organizational and ideological work in the Armed Forces. He expressed confidence that political organs, party organizations, and Army and Navy Communists will approach the 27th CPSU Congress with new achievements in military labor and will make a important contribution to further strengthening the motherland's defense capability.

Comrades M.D. Popkov, P.A. Gorchakov, B.P. Utkin, V.S. Rodin, S.A. Bobylev, A.M. Slavskiy, I.A. Larin, and others spoke in the debate on the report.

Marshal of the Soviet Union S.S. Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, spoke at the conclusion of the conference.

N.I. Savinkin, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Administrative Organs Section, took part in the work of the conference.